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*Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.*

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Ceara .....	Nov. 30.....	1	1	
	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...		4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 30...		43	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 28.....		136	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4.....		76	
	Jan. 11-Jan. 18.....		137	
Pernambuco .....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15...	8		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos .....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22...		2	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 19.....		5	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	
Habana .....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2.....	7	3	In military hospital.
	Jan. 2-Feb. 13.....	24	8	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21.....		29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28.....		12	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4.....		15	
	Jan. 4-Feb. 8.....		40	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	43	3	
	Dec. 25-Jan. 25...	31	6	
Mexico:				
Turpan .....	Jan. 11-Jan. 25...		4	
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	

*Cholera notes.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 8 and 29, 1896.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—From December 20 to 30, 5 cholera cases and 2 deaths were reported from 2 communes belonging to 2 political districts. Of these, 1 case, 1 death occurred in the district of Przemyol and 4 cases, 4 deaths in the district of Trembowla. From January 14 to 20, 3 cases, 2 deaths were reported in the city of Trembowla.

RUSSIA.—Cases and deaths were reported as follows to the medical department: In the city of St. Petersburg, from December 14 to 28, 165 cases, 90 deaths; in the government of St. Petersburg, from December 8 to 21, 11 cases, 4 deaths; Kiew, from December 8 to 14, 40 cases, 18 deaths; Volhynia, from December 1 to 14, 104 cases, 55 deaths.

EGYPT.—Cases and deaths were reported as follows up to January 16: Zagazig, on January 11, 1 case, 1 death; Zarka, on January 8, 1 case, 1 death; Cairo, January 10 and 11, 1 case, 1 death; Alexandria, January 11 to 16, 8 cases, 5 deaths; Charkeih, January 11 to 13, 1 case, death; Bossat and Sawalem, January 9, 1 case, 2 deaths, respectively; Arnîe, January 12 to 14, 7 cases, 2 deaths; Ayat, January 15, 1 case, 1 death; total, 23 cases, 16 deaths.

According to the report made by a commission appointed November 15, 1895, by the international sanitary council at Alexandria to examine into the origin of the cholera epidemic in Egypt, the outbreak had no connection with pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz. It appeared first at Salkieh, a town lying somewhat south of Lake Menzaleh, where a case of suspected cholera was reported September 20. Similar cases, many of which were fatal, had been observed for sometime previously, and had been ascribed to excess in eating unripe dates. The epidemic became extinct at Salkieh early in October, but appeared subsequently at other

localities. From October 4 to 8 a religious fair was held at Damietta which attracted many hundreds of people, especially from the villages lying along the shores of Lake Menzaleh. This assemblage, or else the traffic carried on between Damietta and other towns, is responsible for the cholera outbreak in Damietta. The first case appeared on October 9. The cause of the original outbreak in Salkieh can not be traced, as the first case probably occurred sometime before the first official report of a suspicious epidemic, marked by choleraic symptoms, was made.

Official advices of December 27 state 10 cases, 10 deaths at Damietta between December 18 and 23; at Faraskaur, December 17 to 22, 7 cases, 6 deaths; Zarka, December 17 to 24, 4 cases, 1 death; Borachia, December 17 to 24, 2 cases, 4 deaths; Kafr el Battikh, December 18 to 24, 4 cases, 9 deaths; Kafr Galailah, December 19 to 24, 6 cases, 5 deaths; Ahu-el-Chekuk, December 23, 1 case, 1 death.

One case was reported in Alexandria December 30.

MOROCCO.—According to an official report published in the *Eco-Mauritano*, the first appearance of the cholera epidemic was subsequent to the arrival of the French vessel *Maurice et Reunion*. This vessel, which left Yambo with 1,698 pilgrims, as stated by the captain, went through the fifteen days' quarantine at El Tor, and was inspected by the sanitary authorities at Suez. After their arrival in Tangier the returned pilgrims stated that on the voyage and after touching at the port of Matisu, in Algiers, many of their number died, and that about 40 bodies were buried at sea. It is likely that the body of a cherif of Tangier was brought ashore and buried. Soon after the arrival of the vessel August 11, cholera cases began to appear. The first case which came to the knowledge of the health authorities occurred in a group of huts in the vicinity of the tomb of a saint, which, according to an old custom, was visited by Mecca pilgrims after their return from the Hedjaz, and near which many of the pilgrims camped. From this point the disease spread to the quarter of Tangier occupied by the poor.

A statement that cholera was observed in Morocco before the arrival of the vessel above named lacks confirmation.

JAPAN.—According to official reports, no cholera cases have occurred in the city of Hiogo since November 6, 1895.

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 21, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 18, 1896. There were 22 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 137 from yellow fever, an increase of 23; 32 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 6 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 7 from enteric fever, a decrease of 9; 62 from tuberculosis, an increase of 22; 1 from diphtheria, and none from whooping cough. From all causes there were 523 deaths, an increase of 53 over the foregoing week.

Yellow fever has increased, but not so much as was anticipated, due to the decline in the temperature.

Smallpox is stationary, but it usually declines with the hot weather, which it is not doing now, due, I believe, to carelessness and ignorance on the part of the lowest class of society, who fail to understand the necessity of observing sanitary rules, and, though the authorities are in every way competent and armed with the best and most modern sanitary